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theory should come first, as a whole, and application be made later in a separate course. However, this is a matter of opinion only, and the author writes from ripe pedagogical experience. The work itself is a highly articulated system, couched in the spirit and largely in the language of Aristotelian scholasticism, and leaning heavily on the larger books of Pesch and Willmann. So far as its psychology goes, it is a product of the desk, and there is no evidence that the writer has thought—still less experimented—in his own person and at first hand. Occasional references are made to the leading works upon scientific psychology; but rather, it would seem, with the view of showing that Catholicism need not fear the new movement than through any sympathy with, or real understanding of, the modern trend. The student will, therefore, gain from the work very little knowledge of the present status of psychology, though he will be mightily reassured as regards the immortality of his soul. "Was gelten mir alle Lehren von der Wahrnehmung," exclaims the author, "der Vorstellung, dem Gedächtnis, oder die neueren Fragen von der Ermüdung; von der physiologischen Zeit, oder die Fragen der Kinderpsychologie: von der Entwicklung des Sehens, des Hörens, des Sprechens, was gelten alle diese Fragen, so anziehend sie sein mögen, neben der Hauptfrage: Habe ich eine unsterbliche Seele? Sie sind ein unbedeutender Kleinkram neben der grossen Hauptsache."

M. W. WISEMAN.

*Anatomie du système nerveux de l'homme: Leçons professées à l'Université de Louvain, par A. VAN GEHUCHTEN.* 4me. edition. Louvain, 1906. pp. xv, 999.

We need do no more than call attention to the appearance of a fourth and revised edition of this excellent treatise. The first edition was published as recently as 1893; and the fact that a fourth edition has become necessary in the course of thirteen years is a sufficient guarantee of the usefulness and authoritative character of the work. As regards the thoroughness of the revision, we may quote a sentence from the new preface. "Nous n'étonnerons certes personne en avouant, en toute sincérité, que ce travail considérable de révision a exigé de notre part un labeur de tous les jours poursuivi pendant près de deux ans." The result is worthy of the author and of the science which he represents.

In 1900, contemporaneously with the publication of a third edition of the present work, the author began the publication of his journal "Le Névraxe." The papers which have appeared in this journal have, of course, been largely drawn upon in the preparation of the new edition. Regard is paid to the new light thrown upon the old questions of the reticulated structure of cellular protoplasm, nervous regeneration, the unicellular or pluricellular origin of the neurone, etc., etc. In the discussion of the paths of nervous conduction, the arrangement of former editions, based on Flechsig's demarcation of the cortex, has been given up. The author now considers, separately, first the ascending paths that carry sensible impressions to the cortex, whatever their nature, and whatever the organ, internal or external, sensory or non-sensory, destined to receive them; and secondly the descending paths, cortical or sub-cortical, mesencephalic, pontal, medullary or spinal, by means of which the nervous system is enabled to respond, consciously or unconsciously, to the stimuli which play upon it. This mode of treatment renders it possible to consider the long and the short paths by themselves, and to bring the reflex paths into a natural connection with the latter.

In view of the recent controversies regarding the neurone theory, the author's conclusion may be interesting. He writes as follows

(p. 196). "Vous voyez, par l'examen des différentes théories, que la doctrine de l'indépendance anatomique des neurones reste debout malgré l'assaut qu'elle a eu à subir de divers côtés et malgré les tentatives nombreuses, mais infructueuses, faites par un certain nombre d'autres, pour arriver à établir l'existence réelle d'une continuité anatomique entre tous les éléments entrant dans la constitution de la substance grise des centres nerveux." P. E. WINTER.

*The Works of Lucian of Samosata*: complete with exceptions specified in the preface. Translated by H. W. Fowler and F. G. Fowler. 4 vols. The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1905. pp. xxxviii, 248; 275; 280; 247.

These volumes open with an Introduction, in which the translators discuss what is known of the life of Lucian; the probable order of his works, the circumstances of his time, and his position in the world of letters. Then follow translations of all the recognized works, with the exception of seven of the Dialogues of the Gods, one of the Dialogues of the Sea-gods, two chapters of the True History, two chapters of the Alexander, the Eunuch, a chapter of the Rhetorician, a chapter of the Book-fancier, three of the Dialogues of the Hetaerae, and the Pseudologista, *De Syria Dea*, *Tragodopodagra*, *Ocypus* and *Epigrammata*. The fourth volume concludes with a batch of Notes explanatory of Allusions to Persons, etc., and each volume has an alphabetical table of contents of the whole work.

It must be said at once and without reservation that the translation has been very well done. Theoretically, Lucian should be untranslatable, just as those other three, Rabelais and Voltaire and Heine, should be untranslatable. But the instance of Rabelais in particular shows what may be done in English with a genius of Lucian's type. And the translators have, in fact, succeeded in writing Lucian in English, so that he who runs with humor, however innocent of Greek, may read interestedly and intelligently, though of course, here as everywhere else, a knowledge of Greek brings advantage that cannot be overestimated. Nor can the present reviewer find any difference of quality—the difference that his critical instinct prompted him to look for—between the translations of 'F.' and 'H.' To both translators the work has evidently been a labor of love, and love was competent to its task.

There is, to be sure, the vexed question of expurgation and omission. Expurgation by a translator is something of an impertinence both to author and to reader; while, on his side, the translator may assert the right to lay down his pen when and where it pleases him to do so. It is regrettable that we cannot have our Lucian complete, because, unless complete, we have not Lucian. Is it regard for the enquiring schoolboy, or for Mrs. Grundy at large, or is it a publisher's scruple, that has borne upon Dr. Merry and the translators? Not, surely, any puritanic reservation in their own minds; for no puritan could so have caught the spirit of the first cosmopolitan.

It is a minor flaw that the Notes are collected at the end of the last volume. Most of them take up only a couple of lines, and none exceed half a page of fine print. They could, therefore, easily have been printed as footnotes; the instructed reader might easily have passed them over; and the uninstructed would have been spared the trouble of keeping two volumes going at once. Besides, the translators are not consistent in the use of their own principles (iv, 191). Why should we be told in a footnote that "*Clesis* is Greek for 'gain,'" while we are referred to the end of the last volume for a note, say, on Adonis?

This question of the Notes suggests a final possibility. Might not the attempt be made to modernize the names, at least in certain of the